

fectly brilliant suggestion which shows the way out of this impasse. Since he has refused to rise and present it, I will present it for him.

Delegate Weidemeyer says that we do not have to worry about the revenue from the lottery. We are in good shape, with a raised income tax, and have all the money we need. Why not junk both majority and minority recommendations and hold an election every other Thursday?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): The Chair recognizes Delegate Clarke.

DELEGATE E. CLARKE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention. During this lull I would like to report that I just received a phone call from my daughter, and my grandson will be named Edward. (*Applause.*)

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Happy to hear that!

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding):

Delegates will please take their seats so that the Committee can get back to work. The Baltimore City delegation has completed their caucus. The delegates will please take their seats.

We now have twenty minutes of uncontrolled time to speak on this amendment.

The Chair recognizes Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: I rise in opposition to the amendment. I agree with Delegates Byrnes and Hanson that it is important for us to consider whether or not there are some sorts of people who in general do not come out to vote when there is visibility in the election. It was for this reason that I engaged in the questioning with Delegate Byrnes last evening to find out just what the situation is when we have combined elections, as in the counties, or separated elections, as in Baltimore City. It was for this reason that I established that the head of the Baltimore City government, the mayor, has on the average gotten a total of 97½ percent as many votes as were cast in the election for the head of the state government. There has been a drop-off of only two and a half percent when you separate the election. All the people or almost all the people, in fact, do come out for a local election when the local election is at the top of the ticket and the most important thing in the newspapers.

What is the situation in the counties when the local officials are running on the

same ticket, when they are not at the top of the ticket, and when the local government is to be found somewhere lower down on the voting machine? How many people then, of those that come out to vote for governor, finally end up casting ballots for the head of the local government?

These counties, and these are only samples, were not selected by me or by any member of the majority in order to prove our point. These were the counties that were selected as samples by those who offered the minority amendment, and it shows that in contrast to Baltimore's drop-off of only two and half percent, Anne Arundel in the last three statewide elections has had a drop-off of 17 percent. Seventeen percent of the voters who came to the polls did not bother voting for the head of the county government.

In Prince George's County, 10 percent of the voters who came to the polls did not bother voting for the head of the county government.

In Montgomery County, 7 percent of the voters who came to the polls did not bother to vote for the head of the government.

In Baltimore County, 5 percent of the voters who came to the polls did not bother voting for the head of the government.

Garrett County showed up best with 4 percent not voting for the head of the government. But every single one of these counties did worse than Baltimore City.

When you separate out the elections, the people do come and do vote.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Does anyone desire to speak in favor of the amendment?

The Chair recognizes Delegate Winslow.

DELEGATE WINSLOW: Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to rise again, but I must keep history straight if I can.

It was announced on the floor that Professor Loevy was supporting the minority position. This surprised me a little, and therefore I have conferred with him. His answer is that he has been thoroughly misunderstood, and that he is on the contrary 100 percent for the Majority Report.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Does anyone wish to speak against the amendment?

The Chair recognizes Delegate Hopkins.

DELEGATE HOPKINS: I rise to oppose the amendment and speak in favor of separation of elections.